

Makes Home Baking Easy



COMMERCIAL CLUB NAMES NEW OFFICERS

ARTHUR O'KEEFE WILL HEAD PLYMOUTH ORGANIZATION FOR THE BETTERMENT OF LOCAL BUSINESS

ENTIRE NEW SLATE

One Hundred Four Members on Roll and a Hundred More Ready to Put Their Names to the List of Boosters.

An entirely new slate of officers chosen by the Commercial club March 15. After nomination the following were chosen by ballot: President—Arthur W. O'Keefe. Vice-President—D. L. McKesson. Secretary—Prosper Ball. Treasurer—L. G. Harley.

The old and temporary officers had stated that they would not accept any office and that they were out of consideration for the election. This stand on their part was regretted by many, but it had been made a part of the statement for the re-election of officers and was strictly adhered to by all of them. A motion was unanimously passed thanking these men for their good service in getting the club started thus far.

In spite of the awful night, 26 members were present to take part in the election. Secretary Brooke reported that he had 104 signed members and felt sure there were fully 100 more who would become members as soon as they were gone after. After some encouraging remarks by Dr. Preston, the club adjourned to meet Wednesday night, April 5.

The Story of Cotton

The following story was written by an eighth grade girl for the Manual arts department of the Plymouth schools

Cotton

The cotton plant grows in the hot parts of both the old and the new world. There are three general kinds of cotton the herb, the shrub and the tree cotton. On herb, the shrub cotton the first of which is only a little plant, and the second about as large as a current bush, grow what is called "short staple" cotton, or cotton whose down has short fibres of threads. On tree cotton, which is two and a half times as tall as a man grows "long staple" cotton, whose down is very long, strong and silky. Much of the cotton raised in the United States in "Short staple." A little longer staple grows on the islands and a few other places along the coast of the Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico, whence it is sometimes called sea island cotton.

The tree cotton grows in India, China, and northern parts of Africa. In India the Hindus use its down to make silky cloth out of which they make turbans.

The Planting of Cotton

The cotton plant is raised from the seed in the United States. It is planted in March and April and blooms in June. The blossom, which looks like that of the holly-hock, is straw color in the morning, white at noon, pale pink in the evening and a purplish pink the next morning.

After the flowers fall the pods or bolls, which contain the seeds and the cotton, grow very fast and soon burst open, forming bolls that look like snow white wool. These open the first of August but the plant continues to bloom and to ripen its bolls all over the season. The golden

bolls mingled with the bright green leaves of the growing plant

Cotton Seed

The cotton seed used to be left to rot at the gins, though some was put upon the land as a fertilizer; but a few years ago, machinery was invented to press out the oil and now this has become a great business.

The oil is used for lamp oil, for making soap, glycerine, candles, butter and lard; for oiling machines, for mixing all paints instead of linseed oil, for dressing Morocco, as a food instead of olive oil, and for mixing with other oils.

The part of the seed after the oil is pressed out is called "cotton seed cake." It is fed to cattle.

The Picking and Ginning

Cotton is usually picked by hand, but a machine has been invented, worked by two mules, which will pick three hundred pounds an hour.

In hand picking the pickers walk rows, gather the down from the open bolls, and put it into bags which they have tied around the neck or waist. As each bag is filled it is emptied into large baskets at the ends of the rows. The cotton, as it is picked from the bolls, contains the seeds which are mixed with the down so that it takes much labor to separate them. When cotton was first raised in this country the seeds were picked out by hand. Now it is done by the cotton-gin, a machine invented in 1793 by Eli Whitney, an American.

In this machine, the cotton down is caught by circular saws set round on a roller and working between bars. The bars are so close together that the seeds can not get through, while the down is caught by the saw teeth and pulled through easily. The down is then brushed off the saw teeth by stiff brushes turning around under the roller, and after passing between rollers comes out pressed into a long thin sheet.

The Baling of Cotton

After the cotton has been ginned, the next work is putting it into bales and pressing it. This is done in presses worked usually by hand or by horse power, but sometimes it is done by a steam engine.

In the United States the bales are generally from four hundred to five hundred pounds in weight or about twice as heavy as a man, but in other countries they are much lighter. In the East Indies which next to America raises the most cotton in the world, the bales are made small enough to be carried on the backs of camels to the River Ganges, down which they are taken in boats to the ships at its mouth. The East India cotton is not so good as that raised in this country, because its threads are much shorter and it cannot be spun so easily. Most of it is sent to China. A good deal of cotton is raised in Egypt but the best African cotton is sent from Algeria.

Good cotton is raised in South America and the East India islands. The yellowish color of cotton commonly called Nanken is not made by dyeing but is the natural color of a cotton which grows in Nanking China from which place it gets its name.

The Spinning of Cotton

In old times cotton was always spun into thread by hand. This was the common daily work of unmarried women in all families and from this the women were called "spinners."

The spinner fastened a bunch of cotton which had been carded or combed out straight, to the end of a forked stick called a distaff which was held under the left arm or tucked inside the belt. The cotton was the drawn out and twisted with the right forefinger and the thumb, and the thread was wound upon a stick called a spindle, which was made to whirl round so as to twist it. This had a split in one end and whenever enough thread was spun for the spindle to reach to the ground it was the split.

wound up and the thread fastened in. Afterward the hand spinning wheel was brought from India where it had long been in use. This was a large wheel-around which was a band or cord which also went around the spindle.—Nellie Myers.

John W. Sickelsmith, Greensboro, Pa., has three children, and like most children they frequently take cold. "We have tried several kinds of cough medicine," he says, "but have never found any yet that did them as much good as Chamberlain's Cough Remedy." For sale by All Dealers.

Has Birthday Dinner Party

Mrs. J. B. Bowell entertained nine of her daughter, Martha's friends at her home at 209 W. LaPorte street, at a six thirty o'clock dinner last evening in honor of her fourteenth birthday. Those present were the Misses Agnes Massena, Carol Humrichous, Grace Milner and Helen Thompson; Harry Cook, Hal Houghton, Knight Houghton, Russell Strang and Flint Helms. All enjoyed the evening immensely.

Do you know that of all the minor ailments colds are by far the most dangerous? It is not the cold itself that you need to fear, but the serious diseases that it often leads to. Most of these are known as germ diseases. Pneumonia and consumption are among them. Why not take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and keep your cold while you can? It will cure your cold while you can? It will cure your cold while you can?

DRY TOWN BEST FOR BUSINESS SAYS SPEAKER

MRS. RETTA JONES TELLS OF EXPERIENCE OF MANY CITIES DURING PAST TWO YEARS OF DRYNESS

SALOON IS A HUMBUG

Institution Will Not Obey the Law—Will Be Meek for Only Few Months Where They Get Back.

Members of the Women's Christian Union from over the county met at Methodist church Thursday in Convention. They were not a large, but a very enthusiastic body. Though temperance is one of the chief "planks" in their "platform," yet there are 40 other planks.

Mrs. Retta Jones, of Alexandria, Institute leader for the State, presided. Mrs. Jones is an authority on W. C. T. U. work and tells what she knows in a manner both witty and interesting.

The program for the morning consisted of a number of discussions. Miss Elizabeth Duddleson, and Mrs. T. Russel, both of Culver, discussed the pros and cons of Capital Punishment. Although the weight of opinion was against capital punishment, Mrs. Russel presented ably the unpopular side.

Miss Stacy and Mrs. Tomlinson talked on "News" from the W. C. T. U. Standpoint. One of the ladies made the wise remark that while every mean and wicked event, as murders, thefts, etc., is published as news yet there is a great deal of matter which is pleasant and encouraging which is not heeded at all but yet is worthy of comment. The news of the good dry state of Kansas was reported, where they have had prohibition for twenty years, where are boys old enough to vote who have never seen a drunken man. In Kansas they are selling the County farms because they do not need them and the jails are so unused that they are taken for other than the original purposes.

Mrs. Jones talked about child labor telling many of the pathetic details of this sin against children. "A good farmer," said the speaker, "will not allow a colt to be loaded too heavily for fear it will become sway-backed, and yet we put the too heavy burdens upon the little ones. The burdens will come soon enough and be heavy enough if we delay them all we can, and fit the young backs to bear them when the time comes." Speaking of factory inspectors she said that Ohio had 34, 8 of whom are women; Michigan has 16, 4 of whom are women; Indiana has 6, none of whom are women.

At the institute, there seemed to be a strong sentiment in favor of Women Suffrage. It seemed to be the sentiment of these women that the Temperance cause is advancing. The fact of a few counties returning to wet standards, and a few saloons being installed here and there, they considered as but episodes of the fight which was going to end in a victory for the Temperance forces.

Miss Retta Jones of Alexandria will lecture in the Methodist church this evening on the subject "Humbug." She has spent a good deal of the winter studying Legislature problems and has been at the Indiana Legislature and knows all about it. She will also tell some things about local option elections. She is a very bright woman and the lecture promise to be interesting. The public is invited.

Quoting Webster's definition of a "Humbug," Mrs. Retta Jones at the Methodist church last night said all the words applied exactly to the saloon. Webster says a humbug is something which is a sham which is intended to deceive or impose upon. All these words apply to the saloon, said Mrs. Jones, and went on the show how they did.

Bad for Business

The lecturer stated that the experience of many cities in Indiana during the past two years of dryness had proved what very many heretofore did not believe—that business was better in cities where there were no saloons than in those where there were saloons. The saloon is a detriment to any town or city. Today many children are going to school with decent clothes, and have many more of the comforts of an American home, who went to school in dirt and rags before or did not go at all. The saloon will put these children back where they were.

ture as saying that there were more blind tigers in Indianapolis with its saloons than in any dry territory known. Blind tigers are not prevented by the saloon; if we add the saloon we have that in addition to the tigers.

One would expect the saloons to be meek for at least a few months, she said, where they have gotten back into dry territory; but in Huntington and other cities where this has occurred, they are already breaking the law, as they always have done.

The afternoon session of the convention was full of interesting things. Rev. Mow made a forceful address. He computed that Plymouth will receive \$2500 annually for the licensing of its saloons, but then it will lose money because the harm that will be done will require that much to patch it up, besides the moral cost of the boys which each parent would reckon far above \$2500.

Mrs. Sparks, of Culver, read a paper of National and state plans. She said that the plan was the overthrow of the liquor traffic. The State plans are to increase the membership to 10,000; to hold public meetings and contests, to have a visitation committee make house to house visitation; to give a reception to teachers; to suppress the obscene pictures on post cards; to see that scientific temperance is taught in the schools; and to arrange for essay contests; to exert an influence for woman suffrage.

Mrs. Meredith, of Culver, read a well prepared and interesting paper of Women in National Reform. She showed how much more the English people pay for liquor than for groceries. She said that 20 per cent of our insane are so because of liquor, which is also accountable for the large part of the epilepsy and tuberculosis.

Mrs. Jones in a talk on suffrage refuted the statement sometimes made that it was mostly bad women who cared for the ballot. She said ignorant women had given it no thought, careless women did not care for it, the women of the red light district gave no concern to how our country was run, but the earnest purposeful women were the ones who wanted to vote that they might overthrow evils.

Mrs. Tomlinson talked interestingly on the life of the immigrant in America. Dr. Brown gave a few words of encouragement. Rev. Fraley gave an interesting address on "The man behind the Bar vs. the man behind the bars, cause and effect." He asked why not the man behind the bar be behind the bars as in Plymouth today, for he is an enemy to man. He estimated that if we have five saloons in Plymouth, each will probably take in \$10,000 per year. This makes \$50,000 which the men of Plymouth and vicinity will supply for drink.

Mrs. John Wright, of Plymouth read a good paper showing how the misery which drink causes is liable to touch any home. No one can tell when he will be the one to feel its sting.

Miss Haines talked on the teacher and temperance. She wished that the teachers salary would not come from saloon licenses but that the license money would be used for garbage disposal as it is in some places.

Miss Bertha Tomlinson gave a recitation which was well received. Other addresses followed.

Those from out of town at the morning session were: Mrs. Rev. T. Russel and six weeks old little daughter, Florence Ruth, whom the ladies delighted to make a White Ribboner for life. Miss Duddleson, Mrs. H. J. Meredith, Mrs. Sam Medbourn, Mrs. Stephen Smith, Mrs. Sparks and Mrs. Shedd of Argos, Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Berg, of Bremen, and W. E. Hand of Voreis all of Culver; Mrs. A. R. Bourbon.

When you have rheumatism in your foot or instep apply Chamberlain's Liniment and you will get quick relief. It costs but a quarter. Why suffer? For sale by All Dealers

A Choice Bouquet

Mr. R. Ford Carpenter, a noted florist of Angola, Ind., has sent to Rev. S. H. Yager a box of roses and carnations that were very choice. Among the carnations was one of the famous green variety that is becoming so popular for St. Patrick's day decorations. Mr. Carpenter is a nephew of Mr. Yager.

Parker Addresses Club

It is announced that Hon. Samuel Parker formerly of this city, addressed the Round Table Club of South Bend Wednesday evening at their monthly dinner given in the private dining room of the Oliver Hotel.

Mr. Parker based his remarks upon the following quotation from John William Draper: "Social advancement is as completely under control of natural law as is bodily growth. The life of an individual is a miniature of the life of a nation. Man is the archtype of society. Individual development is the model of social progress."

The Round Table Club, having a membership of about forty men, is one of the strongest educational organizations in South Bend.

If you have trouble in getting rid of your cold you may know that you are not treating it properly. There is no reason why a cold should hang on for weeks and it will not if you

THREE BLIND TIGER MEN TO JAIL 30 DAYS

JUDGE BERNETHA PRONOUNCES SENTENCE ON HANES, SHIPLEY AND MILLER ACCORDING TO THEIR GUILT.

ASK FOR SUSPENSION

Petition of Thirty-three Men Requesting Judge to Suspend Sentence Did Not Stop Order of Court.

Between 10 and 11 o'clock Thursday Judge Bernetha gave his sentence on Messrs. Grant Hanes, Edward Shipley and "Tuck" Miller for running blind tigers. All three were sent to jail for thirty days, notwithstanding a petition of thirty-three business men asking that the sentence be suspended during good behavior.

When the petition came before him, Judge Bernetha said he would act on the recommendation of the prosecuting attorney. If the prosecutor said to suspend sentence, he would do so but not otherwise. Mr. Unger said he did not think he should take that responsibility and refused to recommend the suspension of the sentence provided by the law.

After some hesitancy Judge Bernetha then pronounced the sentence which will keep all three men in jail for thirty days in addition to their fine of \$50 each.

The sheriff was directed to execute the sentence.

TO AROUSE CITY PRIDE

Miss Carrie Boss Discusses Methods of Increasing this Valuable Spirit Among our Citizens.

The following interesting paper was read recently in the Plymouth Civic Club by Miss Carrie Boss. We publish it in order to give it the enlarged audience which it deserves.

While the magazines and periodicals are full of suggestions along the various line of municipal improvement we are still somewhat befogged mentally as to what the ideal city will mean when we have the plan established.

In the west, where new towns and cities spring forth like mushrooms, the residents are striving to lay out careful plans to eliminate the possible future stigma of being likened to a big, awkward, overgrown boy, who has developed too fast for his own good. While in those regions they are accomplishing much, planning for the width and angles of their streets, for the location of parks and playgrounds, for the parking of streets and laying out of trees; still even with these splendid conditions, a few years hence finds them dismayed at the incongruous coloring and architecture along their best avenues.

But the greatest difficulties confront us in towns and cities already mature. Here the question is not so much what shall be done as how shall we do it. We commonly stand agreed as to our need of wider streets of buildings of proportionate height, of artistic bridges, of flowery back yards of street necessities made beautiful, of a more refined influence made manifest in our art and architecture and of public playgrounds and garden spots. Many are beginning to realize the influence of the city clean and beautiful upon the health and morals of its citizens. "We are seeing that in any well ordered municipal life, civic beauty should as clearly be the by-product of utility, as with individuals, happiness should be the by-product of healthy living." But the question still confronts us;—what method of procedure is most effective toward the realization of more beautiful, sanitary and sensible cities.

In Paris, these questions are arrogated by the public officials only. In Belgium they rest in the hands of a national society, subsidized by the towns and cities. In the United States the effort is still for the most part educational. The great problem for us today is the discovery and application of some means of arousing our citizens from their present satisfaction and apathy to that civic spirit which stands for and works toward progress. We, who are helping to enthuse our brother, can try to set before him an alluring example. Much, also may be done for the child at school in creating in him a desire for cleanliness, an appreciation of

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the beautiful and seeks it in his environment.

To me, it seems that the most solvable problem which confronts us now, lies in the formation of some plan which will awaken the so-called "middle classes" not only to an appreciation of civic beauty, but to a realization of the fact that civic improvements pay commercially.

The power of the press is one means by which the disinterested way be aroused. This important field of co-operation is most necessary.

Also, every possible support should be extended to the Mayor and city officials in their efforts to improve the side walks, curbs and gutters, and in compelling property owners to pay for them, instead of allowing each citizen to do as little as he cares to pay for and to do it according to his own taste. Experience proves that this policy adopted, creates a standard of public work, and so transforms street appearances that citizens stop objecting, and become possessed of a new civic spirit. This once aroused they come to realize that civic improvements to pay commercially, and that no man can afford to keep his property an eye-sore upon an otherwise attractive street. Property owners begin to paint their houses, clear and plant their lawns, and repair their porches.

I am most important that some effort be put forth to lessen the gulf which yawns between the weary laboring man and his more prosperous brother who is a spirited civic worker. The laboring man must be convinced that he too, counts in the development of municipal plans, that his help is needed, and that his judgement is respected.

With a surprising degree of success, many towns and cities are opening their school houses, public halls, and even their churches, to the open discussion of these questions, to which the public, all classes, are urgently invited. At certain times competent lecturers are obtained to look into the needs of the individual town or city, and to address the public upon the subject of these needs.

The experience of the cities that have become models of civic progress has been that if the public is once aroused in this manner, a sort of contagion infects the population of the city and makes of them individuals who work, grow and seek to obtain the best in civic life.

A Cold, LaGrippe, then Pneumonia

Is too often that fatal sequence, Foley's Honey and Tar expels the cold, checks the lagrippe and prevents pneumonia. It is a prompt and reliable cough medicine that contains no narcotics. It is as so for you children as yourself.—Sold By All Druggists.

Un-Beautiful Lines

Why not have a contest, too, to do termine the Most Un-Beautiful Lines in the English Language? There are any number of lines which might be entered. Here are a few: "Business is business." "Keep out—this means you." "What time was it when you came in?" "Please remit." "Haven't you forgotten something?" "In the interest of retrenchment—" "Dictated but not read." "Who's this round on?" "This is my busy day." "Take the next car." "Keep off the grass." "Yes, he's a nice man, but—" "You are hereby subpoenaed—" "Only four Saturdays in this month." "Standing room only." "I can't take this slice dime." "Who's shy?" "—but here's something just as good." "Hello, what's this talking?" "Cheer up, the worst is yet to come." "Still, it may be for the best." "However, we thank

Railway Time Cards.

PENNSYLVANIA.

East-bound

No. 6 Daily	2:54 a.m.
No. 18 "	5:12 a.m.
No. 36 " except Sunday	9:51 a.m.
No. 16 "	10:27 a.m.
No. 5 "	6:00 p.m.
No. 98 "	8:00 p.m.
No. 24 "	10:15 p.m.
West-bound	
No. 25 Daily	5:04 a.m.
No. 149 MEX Train	5:30 a.m.
No. 37 " except Sunday	9:07 a.m.
No. 39 Daily except Sunday	1:46 p.m.
No. 21 Daily	1:34 p.m.
No. 19 "	5:52 p.m.
No. 9 "	6:20 p.m.
No. 11 " no baggage	10:27 p.m.

VANDALIA

South Bound

No. 41 Daily except Sunday	5:42 a.m.
No. 43 "	11:04 a.m.
No. 45 "	5:55 p.m.
No. 47 Sunday Only	9:07 a.m.
No. 49 "	4:45 p.m.
North Bound	
No. 46 Daily except Sunday	8:32 a.m.
No. 40 Daily	11:57 a.m.
No. 42 Daily except Sunday	1:46 p.m.
No. 55 Sunday Only	6:36 p.m.

LAKE ERIE

East-bound

No. 21 Daily except Sunday	5:50 a.m.
No. 23 "	10:45 a.m.
No. 25 Daily	1:00 p.m.
North-bound	
No. 26 Daily	11:15 a.m.
No. 22 Daily except Sunday	4:17 p.m.
No. 24 "	10:15 p.m.

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